Pall Detailed Account of the Recent Bombardment.

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN OF BATTLE.

Sampson's Orders Were to Destroy the Spanish Ships.

NONE WERE ENCOUNTERED.

American Vessels Cruised Around as They Pired on Ports.

SPANISH MARKSMANSHIP WAS BAD.

Sunners Were Demoralized and Did No Damage to the Ships-The Forts Budly Damaged.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) On Board the Asociated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, Key West, Fla., May 18 -The Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson on May 12 last.

The American warships sustained only trivial injury and lost but one man killed, After the engagement the Benjamin, the north end of Morro castle, was in ruins, the Cabras island fort was sileneed and the San Carlos battery was damaged.

No shots were aimed at the city and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a school house was struck and that the master and his pupils were killed, but this is not thought likely, as the bombardment took place early in the morning and the school children probably were not in the building at the time.

e plans of the fortifications furnished. to the first were misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns; but other facts developed which show miscalculations by those who drow the plans.

Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents , he touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forta at San Juan were stronger than those

The United States fleet left Key West to intercept and destroy the Spanish fleet which had left Cape Verde islands; this was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject. Our warships proceeded garding the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite knowledge was obtained Early in the morning of May 12 Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haytien having informed the admiral that he had heard touched. a report that thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a the same can be said of the headlands of had been expected. In same can be said of the negations of lofty Cabras pland, which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortised by the Spaniards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our ships. In fact, when the Spaniards fortised to which hid them in smoke, followed a few seconds later by the great-like spouting sains. The town of San Juan is on the ocean side of the bay and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city ships must pass Morro castle and the bat- patch tery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the entrance of the barbor. Hesides, they must pass the Canuclo battery

attack on the forts was planned so that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor. The following is the official plan of action issued to the American fleet.

The aquadron will pass near Salinas point, and then steer about east to pass just outside the reefs off Cabras island. column is to be formed as follows The lowa, flagship; Indiana, New York, Amphitrite and Terror. The Detroit is to go ahead of the lowa distant 1000 yards. The Wampatuck to keep on the lowa's attriboard bow, distant 500 yards, the Detreit and Wampatuck to sound constantly after land is closed and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is outsined, showing at night a red light over the stern

and at day time a red fing aft.

The Montgomery to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Morro and on the outlook for torp de boat destroyers. If Fort Canuclo tires she is to silence it. The Porter wal take sta-tion under cover of the lowa on the port side. The Niagara to remain westward of

While approaching a sharp lookout is to be kept on the coast between Salinaa point and Cabras island for torpedo boat destroyers. When Cabras is one haif mile to one mile, the Detroit will rapidly cross the mouth of the harbor and be close un der Morro to the herbor and be close un der Morro to the westward, screened from the fire of the Morro's western battery. If the other guns on the north side of Morro fire she is to silence them. These two cruisers are to keep on the lookout, es-pectally for Spanish torpedo boat destroy-

pecially for Spanish torpedo boat destroyers coming out of the harbor.

The Porter, when action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the Iowa and get close under the cliff to the eastward of the Detroit and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor, but she is not to attack destroyers.

The Wampstuck will tow one of her

but she is not to attack destroyers.

The Wampstuck will tow one of her boats with masts stripped flying a red flag having a boat's anchor on board the tug so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the boat in three fathoms, with Fort Canuelo and the western end of Cabras Island in range.

There will be two objects for attack on the batteries on Morra and the men-of-war. If it is clear that Spanish vessels are lying in port five is to be opened upon them as soon as they are discernable, over Cabras Island, the motions of the flagshtps helur followed in this regard. If it should become evident, however, that neutral men-of-war ere in the line of fire a flag of truce will be sent before the vessels are injured. The Porter is to hold herself in readiness for this service.

If it becomes necessary to silence the Marco batteries, a portion of the fire vill be Sirected with this object. But the principal object is to destroy the ships.

will turn a little to starboard toward the town and will then turn out with starboard helm rad again pass to port, and star passing Cabras Island to the westward she will turn again with a starboard bein to pass a at first. Should this plan be-cranged and it be directed to hold the ships in front of the entrance the signal, "Stop, will be made at the proper time.

The Indiana, New York and the nonitors will follow the motions of the flagship and

renals in column.

The course, after Fort Carusio is brought into range with the west and of Cabras island, will be east by south.

Should nightfall come with the port in the chamy's hands and the ships inside, the crumers will take up positions just the cruisers will take up positions just outside the harbor, the Montgomery to the eastward and the Detroit to the westward with their batteries ready and the men at

with their batteries rendy and the men at the gens. They will show no lights.

I we other ships, in succession, will sweep the entrance of the harbor and the channel leading into the anshorage with a light to keep the torpedo boat dest. Overs from coming out.

In case the enemy should attempt to except from the port, five is to be concentrated on the leading ship. Should the stickup, be at hight the search lights in use are to be turned on her britte and coming tower and are to be held there.

The fleet assembled off San Juna about 3 o'clock on Thursday last, and prepared for

The fleet assembled off San Juan about 3 o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guss and ammunition and appliances for bandling the wounded ready. Rear Admiral Sampson had transferred his fleet to the lows and the attack on the forts began at 5:15 and insted three hours.

Although it was known at San Juan that the American fleet was more, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The moldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast usleep when the warships approached. It was not yet broad daylight and the coast was veried in an unusually hazy fog. A long range of broken hills come right down to the ocean. Further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, hard, making a sharp line against the sky rose a tall range of mountains. An easterly breeze was blowing and a long heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea. The plans of the admiral were carried out. The fleet meaned majestically into the harbor and in due course of time opened a tro us fire upon the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit lines in the official plan. The forms v steel the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near Fort Canucio, weaught complete descruption. With their glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the fort jump wer the walls and run away

ro, had to train her gues at a high angle. Her shots, directed at the north gife of Morra, cut deep furrows in the face of the ortifications. The lowa, leading the flee delivered her deadly chassles with gest ecuracy upon Morro's northern walls. The rest of the fleet fixed in order, first on Mor-fe, and there on San Carlos, according to position. On the second round the Spatial guaners were thereusely awakened and steed by their guas bravely, keeping up a forfers but aimless fire. From their firm toundation and high elevation they had a splendid opportunity to cripple our fleet but the Spanish guiners seemed to fire to rdless of aim as it only desirous of emp.

From the Associated Press dispatch boat tuen, raising clouds of dust and causing

fire to break nut.
It was hoped that the Spanish fleet would merge from the barbor as abou as the firing began, and a feeling of disappointment spread through the fleet when the lookout slowly eastward, and on May 8 were off Cape Haytien, Republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain the May 1. Attempts were made there to obtain information re- and energed the Morre forts alone for half

The Terror moved to as if invending to

From the dispatch boat every shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of the battatics were followed The city of San Juan is situated in a by great splashing hundreds of feet from thong, narrow pocket. A tongue of high the Tetror. The shells of the Spaniards of exploding would fling columns of water trance of the harbor is easily defended and the same can be said of the bendleds.

and splashing not dangerously near the zerror, densive cheers went up from the zerror of the dispatch beat aranding on her bow. The officers and reporters on the dispatch beat viewed the hombardment through merine glesses from the top of the pilot house. The heavy swell summethat affected the aim of the guiners on the Terror, for some of her shells struck the eva in front of the fora. Finally the Terror, seemingly grow tired, slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement and blazed away at the monitor until she was long out of range. till she was long out of range.
After the battle the Associated Press boat

After the battle the Associated Frees near went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmiy cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the lows a boat was arruck and caught fire an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by a

shell which struck the Iowa.

Che shell, which exploded on the New York, killed a man, wounded four others, shattered a cutter, fore three holes in a ventilator and broke a small davit arm. Pieces of the shell were carefully gathered up for souvenirs, but there were no enough pieces to go around. The York was hit only once. When the dispatch hoat of the Associated

Press left the vicinity of can Juan for the island of St. Thomas with the dispatch deisland of St. Thomas with the distance pre-scribing the engagement the fleet was pre-paring to bury the dead. In addition to the man killed on board the New York, a gun-man killed on board the months. Amphiner's mate on board the monitor Amphi-trite died from the effects of the heat. Of the New York's four wounded, only

two were seriously enough injured to call for their transfer to the hospital ship Sol ace, which subsequently joined the fleet. The New York fired 210 shots, it is said.

during the bombardment.
The cable operator at San Juan cables The cable operator at San Juan cabled to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th, announcing that a vigorous bembardment of the capital of Porto Rice was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It was considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the American broadsides. The cuty war vessel of a foreign nation at San only war vessel of a foreign nation at Ean Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly. small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly. She had her rigging cut by pieces of shells. After the bembardment the Frenchman left for the island of St. Thomas, where her captain told Captain Converse of the Mont. gomery that the American operations were entirely justifiable. It is understood, however, that the French officers, in conversation with other people, criticised the wisdom of the bombardment.

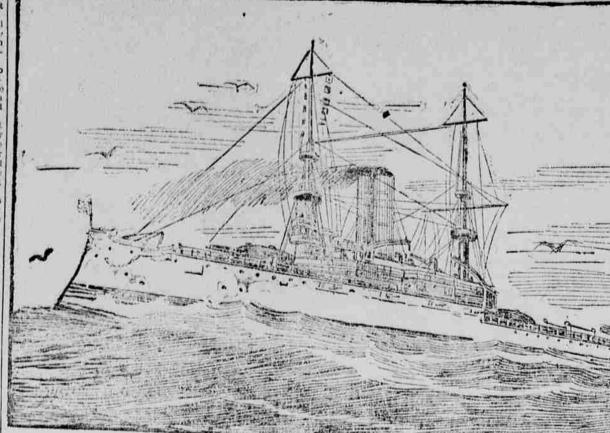
COAL TO VENEZUELA.

An English Merchant Ships Out a Large Quantity.

New York, May 15.—A World correspondent in London says that Stol tone of coal have been shipped within the past three weeks from ports in the north of Singland for Venezuela by John Albort Bright, son of the into John Bright. It is stated the ceal is being dispatched as a speculation and is not consigned for the Spanish fleet, though probably that will be its destination.

# THE NEW ALABAMA LAUNCHED.

The Big Battleship Has an Omen of Good Fortune-Christened by Miss Morgan With Native Alabama Wine-Same Number as Her Confederate Namesake.



Philadelphia, May 18.—The battleship Alabama was launched at Cramp's ship yard shortly before I o'clock this aftermoon. Miss Mary E. Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan of Alahama, had the honor of breaking the traditional bottle of wine on the prow of the big fighter as it slid from the ways. The fact that the launching of the ship was the most successful ever witnessed at Cramps is regarded as an omen of good fortune. So caller was the Alabama to get into her native element that before the sawing of the "shoe" which holds the cradle in place, the monstrous hull, rugging with a weight of thousands of tons on the strips of oaks, tore them apart and the big mass of sized glided gracefully into the water a few seconds shead of the scheduled time. Miss Morgan stood on a dais built on the launching platform directly under the bow. She was attended by her father, Senator Morgan, and her sister, Miss Cornelia I. Morgan. As the ship began to tremble preparatory to sliding off the well greated ways, she took a firmer grasp on the gaily decked bottle of native Alabama wine, which she neld in her right hand, and swinging it above her head, smashed it against the nose of the ship, saying as she did so; "I crown thee with magnelias, brave ship, and chirsten thee with a proud name,

The boat was bung with great festoons of magnolias, gray moss and roses gathered by ladies of the State of Alabama and sent here for the occasion. Only a few hundred people witnessed the launching, as against the thousands that are usually on hand on such occasions. For some time past the yard had been closed to all visitors and the rule was strictly caforced. The war-time lannehing was a private affair.

The Alabama had come to a standstill in the Delaware and tugs towed her back to her dock and workmen swarmed over her, beginning at once the work of preparing her for service. It the armor is contracted for now and delivered promptly the ship will be ready for commission within a year.

It is a curious coincidence that the yard number of the Alabama, 290, is the same as the yard number of the old Alabama, built for the Confederacy in English ship yards.

Map Showing Distances and Directions to West SAVED FROM DEATH, Indian and South American Ports.



Washington, May 18.—Secretary Lang gave out the welcome information today that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had suc cessfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circult of South America, and was now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say. The rigid secreey of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department had reocived since the battle of Manila, as it meant not only that the Oregon was out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squad-ron now in southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would be added

then went around the Horn and then up the east coast of South America. In all the trip she covered more than 30,000 miles. The last stretch from Bahia to the Windward Islands has been followed with anxiety by naval officers, for, by e simple coincidence, the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo boats, approached the Windward Islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there. It has been suspected that the Spanish admiral would try to intercept the Oregon with his superior force, and, before leaving Bahia, Captain Clark of the Oregon was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet. In reply Captain Clark expressed his confidence in

VICTORIA. RUO DE TANETRO miral's command, for these are a new and miral's command, for these are a new and practically unknown element against the modern battleship, and Captain Clark, while confident of holding out against these also, said a wicked blow might be struck by them. The official information reaching the authorities today was a source of most hearty congratulation. Where the proof came from was self-made known but reaching the authorities today was a source of most hearty congratulation. Where the report came from was not made known but the mere fact that Secretary Long regards the Oregon as safe makes it evident that she has passed well to the northward of the Windward Islands.

Aside from this bit of information Secretary Long said at the close of office heart.

tary Long said at the close of office hours that there was no further news to be given

During the day the bureau of navigation

McCalle's official report on the recent en-gagament at Cienfueges and adding some minor features on the prospective exchange

of prisoners, etc.

These bulletins are not proving of im-

These bulletins are not proving of important news value, though they are practically all that comes from the navy department with its official approval.

Late in the day Secretary Long joined the war board, which had been in assistan for some hours, to participate in the discussion of their plans, which are believed to have been materially modified by the news received from the Oregon. received from the Oregon.

The cruiser Charleston, which started to

The cruiser Charleston, which started today on her long journey to meet Admiral
Dewey at Manila, should arrive there in
about twenty-four days, allowing a couple
of days at Honolulu for coaling.

Nothing better illustrates the value of
the swift, long range cruisers of the type
that make up the Spanish flying squadron
than the fac' that they would be able to
make such a run as this directly from San
Francisco to Manila without stopping anywhere for coal at a rate of sp ed about 25
per cent greater than the Charleston.

Admiral Dewey's cablegrams show that
he is able to maintain the ground he has

Admiral Dewey's cablegrams show that he is able to maintain the ground he has gained until re-enforcements arrive and the Charleson will probably get there in time to serve his purpose. The stock of time to serve his purpose. The stock of ammunition which the Charleston carries

is helicided to be of great essential value just now for Commodore Deway.

There is a great deal of talk at the war department today of the possibility of a call by the president for volunteers, but careful inquiry tends to warrant the state-ment that this is at least premature and no further call is likely to be made until the aggregate number of soldiers already duly compared for service. This matter of equipment of new troops is the main feature of delay and promises to become even worse in the future.

## THE SPANISH FLEET

CERVERA'S VESSELS HAVE NOT BEEN DEFINITELY LOCATED.

Navy Department Places Credence in The Post-Herald Disputch that They Are Now at San Juan.

Special Disputch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1558, by James Gor-den Bennett.)

Washington, May 18.-The state and navy departments place much credence in the eport from Porto Plata published by The Post and Herald that the Spanish squadron has reached San Juan, but they have been unable to confirm it. None of the scouts have reported the

fleet. Consul Van Horne at St. Thomas cables that the only Spanish vessels sight ed were three small gunboats and a transport bound for San Juan. If Admiral Cervera's aquadron is not at San Juan the belief here is that it is still coaling off the Venezuelan coast.

(Special Cable to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gor-don Bennett.)

Panama, via Galveston, Texas, May 18 .-No report has reached here of the Spanish fleet since it left Curacoa, but a rumor is urrent that it may put into Colon for coal, As the declaration of neutrality regards coal as contraband of war, it will not be

(Special Cable to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1836, by James Gordon Bennett.) Perto Plata, San Demingo, May 18,-

Spanish fleet has been sighted here. The censor eliminites everything concern ng the movements of American warships, The Dominican cruiser President, from San Domingo, passed through Mone passage

### COMMISSIONS FOR TEXANS.

John J. Ryan Will Be Named-Hope

for the Ex-Rangers.
(Special Dispatch to The Peat.)
Washington, May 18.—A few days ago agressman Slayden applied to the presi dent and to General Greely, chief of the signal corps, for a commission for John J. Ryan of San Antonio. He is advised this evening that Mr. Ryan's name will go in tomorrow and that he will be com-

Mr. Slayden today renewed his efforts to have Lee Hall given a regiment and for captaincies for McNeil of San Antonio and McKenzie of San Angelo. At the request of the assistant secretary of war, Mr. Stayden gave him the special qualifications of these gentlemen. From this unusual interest he hopes that if a cavalry regiment is placed in the "immunes" these gentlemen will be given a show. Otherwise if more volunteers only are called for commissions will have to come from the gov-

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Inspectors and Quartermaster Generals Are Named.

Washington, May 18 .- The president today sent these nominations to the senate: To be inspector general with the rank of major, John G. Evans of South Carolina To be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, Joseph Edward Calhoun of North Dakota; James G. Jenkins of Wyoming.

To be assistent adjutant general, with the rank of major, Harry S. New of Indiana; Beverly A. Remey of Texas. To be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, Haldiman P. Young of New York: Frederick H. Burr, District of Co-

Withdrawals Captain James P. Parker, Fourth United States cavalry, for in general, with rank of major; John F. Jen-kins, for commissary of subsistence, with tath of captain; Harry S. New of Indiana Beverly & Bernay of The Beverly A. Remey of Texas, Haldiman P. Young of New York and Fred Burr of the District of Columbia, for assistant quarter-masters, with recks of captain.

# ENGLISH OPINION.

Believed that the War Will Last Two (Special Cable to The Post and New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gor-

London, May 18 .- As an instance of the extraordinary diversity of opinion existing here as to the probable duration of the war, I have it on unimpeachable authority that a member of the cabinet told a friend last modore Watson were might at dinner that he fully expected the war to last from two to three years. a member of the cabinet told a friend last

war to lest from two to three years.

Mr. MacArthur, member of partiament add from Cabanas to take it that the general feeling in Liverpool at the first factor of the United States. The Dolphin, which it ome common sentiment is that the convexed a blank shot at a signal. common sentiment is that the copressed should be free. A common love of liberty is imbued in both branches of the English. speaking races."

The best appetizer and regulator of the digestive organs is Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

SOMETHING

Important Messages ! Americas CIPHER EXPERTS WE

News Was Bridenily

SPANIARDS ARE AT According to a Report

Domingo Co

OREGON HAS REACHED s Now in Danger of a the Entire Porce

(Special Dispatch to The Pag Herald, Copyright, 181, b Bennett.) Washington, May 18.four hours this morning

watch of cipher experts in state departments were kegt sentatives in the West In The first dispatch arms lopartment shortly before le from Sampson, informing of his whereabouts. At the formation was received at the

From 1 o'clock till late th cipher experts in the nave partments did a rushing bu interchange of cablegume pressed with the idea that it

It was noticeable that the about their work in the "w with a cheerfulness that infi news they were receiving couraging nature.

It is understood that San now have a thorough me s thought the Spanlards and to make a landing on the Con they are maneuvering to m and draw him from Clears the ficet was bound for Po

Herald. Copyright Washington, May 18 .- & announced today that a d been received from Captain manding the battleship On ing his arrival at a port is

dies.

From now on the author and he will take his entire at

THE BLOCKARD Watson Has Warned Ass Herald Dispatch (Special Dispatch to The Pot a Herald, Copyrighted, in a don Hennett.)

don Econett.)
On Board The Post-Real
Boat Somers N. Smith, its 86
May 18.—Anticipating som
movement within a few day
gent rules have been laid of
the blockade of the Cubar of
modore Watson, this, too is
fact that the blockade ha
down to a dull routing the
lirksome to the ships the
united by the coast for the
weeks.
Evidently the Spanists
something as well as the as-

Evidently the Spanish something as well as the sibly the arrival of their strain, for again last nich dusk, the light above Morse. at thirty-second intervals
to do before war was
The strict orders premus
The strict orders premus

Smith turned north-Key West it was follow Dolphin, which at ome a blank shot as a signal with the dispatch boat the Smith stopped and i alongside the officer ab-brings that the conse-that a solid shot be as-of any boat hereafter is-of the blockads.